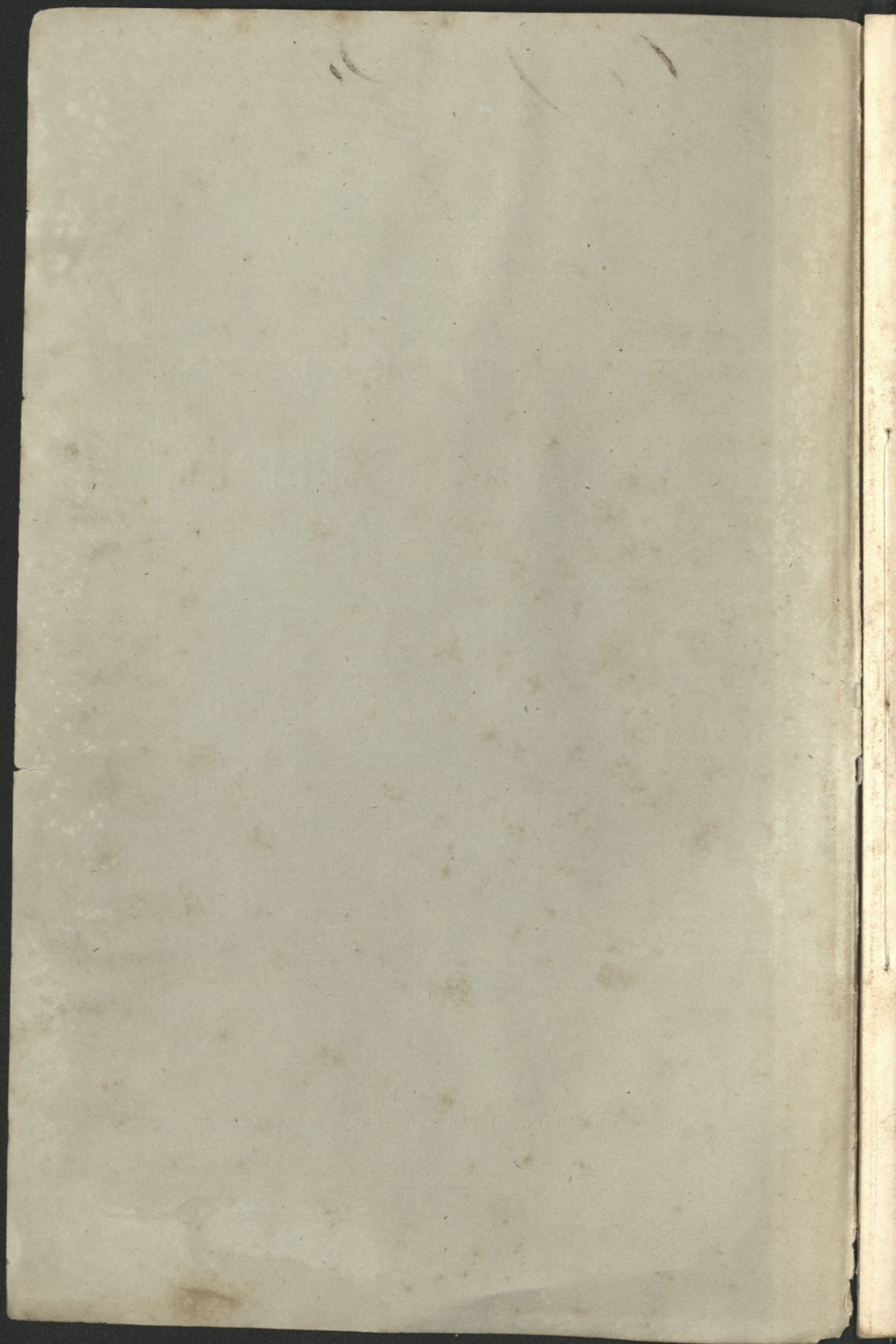


Doc^r J. B. King

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
NANTUCKET
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
FOR
1867:
TOGETHER WITH A
LIST OF PREMIUMS
OFFERED FOR 1868.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

NANTUCKET:
HUSSEY & ROBINSON, PRINTERS—INQUIRER & MIRROR OFFICE.
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THEATRE

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OFFICERS FOR 1867.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society, was held at their room on the 17th of October, 1866, and the following-named members were elected for officers for the year A. D., 1867, being the Eleventh year of the existence of the Society :—

President,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Vice-Presidents,

OBED STARBUCK,
E. H. ALLEY,

ANDREW M. MYRICK,
WILLIAM H. WAITT.

Secretary,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR.

Treasurer,

GEORGE W. MACY.

Standing Committee on Crops,

ALLEN SMITH,
LEVI S. COFFIN,

MATTHEW MACY,
CHARLES W. GARDNER,
JOSEPH M. FOLGER.

Representative to State Board of Agriculture for ensuing two years,

JAMES THOMPSON.

OF THE YEAR

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society was held at their room on the 17th of October 1896 and the following named members were elected for the year 1897, 1898, being the eleventh year of the existence of the Society:-

President
James Thompson

Vice-President
E. H. Brown
W. H. H. White
W. H. H. White

Secretary
W. H. H. White

Treasurer
W. H. H. White

Reading Committee
W. H. H. White
W. H. H. White
W. H. H. White

Executive Committee
W. H. H. White
W. H. H. White

PROCEEDINGS
 OF THE TWELFTH
 CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,
 OF THE
 NANTUCKET AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the Nantucket Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of Sept., 1867. The steamer Monohansett, of New Bedford, made excursion trips on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from New Bedford, to the island, bringing a large company from that city, and on through tickets, from Boston and way stations on that route. The steamer Island Home landed a large number of excursionsists via Boston and Old Colony Railroad. Several hundreds were induced to visit the Exhibition by these facilities, and the low rate of fare; and the guests from abroad added much to the pleasures of the occasion. Smith & Hawes' New Bedford Brass Band were employed by the Society

for the Fair; they arrived with the excursionists on the Monohansett on Tuesday, and drew large crowds with their usual attractions, who eagerly embraced the opportunity to listen to the enlivening music and the favorite selections rendered in their best style. A social dance was held in the Atlantic Hall on Tuesday evening, which was largely attended.

AT THE GROUNDS.

The weather was rainy and bleak on the morning of each day; but we are accustomed to such weather at that season of the year, so it was not unexpected. There were not many on the grounds during the forenoons, but as large, if not a much larger number of people on the afternoons than on former years.

The exhibition was opened by a display of neat stock. There were some excellent grade and native cows exhibited. Whatever merit these possessed; whatever qualities worthy of notice and approbation, they are from two sources: good feeding and breeding. The first is, without a doubt, a general requisite to excellence in each and every type of animal; good, wholesome, and nutritious food is essential in the animal economy of all stock raising. The second has many points of recommendation, not always understood by all stock-raisers. Like begets like; and by thorough breeding, there is more certainty of transmission of good qualities from one animal to another, because, where all the ancestry are of pure blood, there cannot be any scrub among the offspring. 'Tis possible to raise an excellent native cow, but more likely to be a transient combination of

qualities, than a positive result of transmission; and the offspring may partake of the inferior qualities of some remote ancestor. The dairy estimates of thoroughbred cows show a much greater amount of butter and milk from them, than from natives, and a much greater per cent. of profit on their value, even where the cows cost hundreds of dollars, than on the valuation of a native at fifty to seventy-five dollars. Investigations demonstrate these facts. The reports from our State County Fairs show the figures, and the net-profit account is with the thoroughbreds.

There were some excellent thoroughbreds on exhibition. Manuel Enas exhibited one Ayrshire cow, which obtained the first premium; one Ayrshire heifer, which obtained the first premium; and two Alderney heifers, which obtained the first and second premiums.

From Andrew M. Myrick, one three years', and one sixteen months', old heifer were on exhibition—very excellent animals

James Thompson exhibited one Alderney, five years old, which obtained the first premium; one Alderney, four years old, which took the second premium; one heifer, eighteen months old, which took the second premium; and one heifer, four months old, which took the first premium.

Augustus Franklin exhibited one Alderney heifer, fourteen months old, which took the first premium.

Edward Hammond exhibited one Alderney heifer, six months old, which obtained the second premium.

These cows showed the fine points of thoroughbreds, and were considered well worthy of premiums.

James Thompson exhibited two Alderney bulls—"Abe Lincoln," which obtained the first premium, and "Nimrod," which obtained the second premium.

There were four entries of swine—one sow and six pigs by D. W. Burgess; one sow and six pigs by James Thompson; one boar by Obed Starbuck, and one by James Thompson: they were all well worthy of premiums.

Of poultry, there were exhibited hens, China geese, ducks, etc., all very excellent.

The Plowing Match came off in the afternoon. There were three entries—George Robinson and James O'Connell, ox teams; Alexander Lewis, a horse team. The ploughing was well done, and elicited praise from a large concourse of spectators.

The track was open for all; family teams were on the course. There was not any trotting on any time but their own. All were exhilarated by the music of the band, which played liberally for their gratification.

On Thursday the opening exercise was an exhibition of horses well worthy of notice. The celebrated "General Grant" was there, the property of the President of the Society; he is four years old, excellently developed, of the Morgan and Black Hawk line, and does great credit to his illustrious ancestry. We would refer our readers to the elaborate report of Edward M. Gardner, Esq., on horses, for a full account of the exhibition of stallions, mares, and colts.

There were two entries of walking horses—David W. Burgess and Charles Swain. David W. Burgess received the first premium; first time, 7 min. and 4 sec.

Charles Swain received the second premium; second time, 7 min. and 16 sec.—around the track, one-half mile. Very excellent time.

Of family horses, there were four single teams, and one double team—Henry Coffin, Charles G. S. Austin, Andrew M. Myrick, Mason L. Morse; double team by Joseph Vincent: they were all worthy of premiums.

The afternoon was devoted to the equestrian entertainment and other amusements. There were three entries—Charles W. Gardner, Ellinton Morey, and Master Robert Coleman; they rode excellently. Master Coleman displayed great skill in horsemanship, and deserved the meed of praise, which was awarded to him. It is to be regretted that the number of riders was so few. It is a great feature of attraction, and one which calls for a large company of our excellent equestrians, particularly of the ladies, on these occasions, as it is a very healthy and graceful accomplishment. Our horses were home stock—our daily travelers on the road, and family teams; but the time they made was excellent, considering the obstructions on the track from teams that were traveling leisurely for their special amusement, which caused those running on time to turn out to avoid collisions. There were no awards made, as none came within the limits prescribed by the Society,—a mile in three minutes,—although several made the mile in 3 min. and 30 sec., to 3 min. and 75 sec.; one in 3 min. and 20 sec., and one in three min. and 10 sec. These teams could travel, under favorable circumstances, on the track, in three minutes and under; very excellent speed for those that are not professional racers.

Some new entertainments served to divert the spectators, and particularly the juvenile guests, at the ground. The "Lincoln" Base Ball Club, and their associate ball club, played some excellent games. A foot race came off. The competitors for the prize were Masters William Eaton, of Sandwich, and Alvin Hull and William Cash, of Nantucket. Hull won and took the first prize, \$3.00; and Eaton, the second, of \$2.00; time, 2 min. and 40 sec. to the half mile, around the track. There was a race for a prize by a number of youngsters who were "bagged." The latter created a great deal of mirth and amusement.

THE HALL.

The exhibition was opened by the President, James Thompson, by a speech on the condition of the Society and the encouraging prospects. As the State delegate had not arrived, he spoke more elaborately than he otherwise would have spoken of the policies of the State Board, and the duty incumbent on the Nantucket Agricultural Society to make full returns for amount of bounty received from the State, by increased zeal in contribution from great crops and improved breeds of cattle to the Fairs. The Nantucket Glee Club, consisting of Messrs. Avery T. Allen, John W. Hallett, Benjamin G. Tobey, Horace Tobey, Mrs. John W. Hallett, Misses Sue L. Simmons, Mary Abbie Hallett, and Susie Allen, highly entertained us by their enlivening music, and choice selections of ballads and patriotic airs; and we were again indebted to them for a great enhancement of the pleasures of the evening. Miss Hallett was

unable to entertain us with her fine voice. It is devoutly hoped ere long her voice may be restored to its natural vigor.

The tables were in the same style as in former years, and were covered with rich, luscious fruit, beautiful specimens of needle work, fancy designs, wax and shell wreaths and flowers, and splendid bouquets, all of which displayed the great taste of the contributors.

The decorations of the hall gave evidences of great taste and industry on the part of the Committee of ladies and gentlemen, who pledged themselves for days to the adornments of wreaths and flowers. The floral department was particularly beautiful. The centre table was covered with flower-pots, some containing rich exotics. The trellis work was very fine, and displayed much skill in the arrangement.

Over the rostrum were the following mottoes:—"Ceres, Pomona, and Flora scatter their autumnal gifts;" at the south, "Agriculture is the foundation of our civilization;" at the east, "All arts are subservient to Agriculture;" at the west, "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

A very excellent collection of photographs, from the rooms of J. Freeman, artist, was on exhibition, and attracted much attention for beauty and skill. Pictures from the store of Leonard B. Ellis, of New Bedford, were on exhibition, and worthy of notice. There were some beautiful porcelain photographs, by Henry S. Wyer of our town, well worthy of commendation.

The display of fancy work was not as large as usual. It was regretted that more articles of taste and merit

were not presented. The Society has purchased two large cases for exhibition and preservation from injury of very delicate and elegant articles while on exhibition. A large display of quilts on the walls showed much ingenuity and labor by the contributors, and added to the variety of fancy work.

Of fruit, there was less display of out-door grapes than usual, the season being unfavorable. The general display of fruit was much larger and richer than usual. All vines suffered severely by the wind-storm of the 2d of August, and trees were beaten and broken by the great gale. We would refer the readers, for a full description of fruit, to the elaborate and excellent report of the Committee on Fruit.

The vegetable room was not as full as it was last year, from the same cause which limited the contributions to the fruit department—the great gale in the summer, which seriously injured all vines and corn; also the dry season and potato rot,—these affected the quantity of choice specimens. Those offered were as weighty and excellent as any ever contributed to our Fairs. We would refer to the report of Committee for full descriptions.

There were six entries of butter—Joseph M. Folger, William Bartlett, William R. Perkins, David W. Burgess, Manuel Enas, and Charles Swain. These specimens were so excellent that the committee found it difficult to discriminate. See report of Committee. It was very gratifying to see so large a quantity offered on exhibition.

Of manufactures, there were on exhibition an excel-

lent mowing machine by Allen Smith, Esq., to whom an award of diploma was made; some mackerel barrels by Amaziah Fisher, showing the skill and workmanship of home manufacture. We need not import our fish barrels. Edward F. Easton, Esq., offered an excellent washing machine, to which an award was made.

On Thursday evening, A. M. Thayer, of Boston, sang the familiar slave song, "Wake, Nicodemus;" his remarks and music were highly entertaining.

E. M. Gardner, Esq., was called to the rostrum by the President, and made a happy and interesting speech, alluding to ancient and modern history for illustrious examples of national zeal and interest in agriculture. His address contained many excellent propositions. He was followed by Hon. Rodney French, of New Bedford, who made some very encouraging remarks to farmers and agriculturists.

On motion of Judge Gardner, the thanks of the Society were presented to the officers of the Society, to the ladies and gentlemen who aided in the exhibition, and to all donors who contributed in any way to the Fair and Exhibition.

The Fair closed at the hall at 10 o'clock, P. M., at which time the Ball was opened at the Atlantic Hall, under the superintendence of Messrs. Alley & Gibbs. It was a grand affair. There was gathered a large party of the lovers of Terpsichore and the Muses to attend the annual reunion. All enjoyed the gay and brilliant scene. The music was inspiring. Smith's New Bedford Brass Band played their finest selections, and it was a grand finale to the exercises and pleasures of the Twelfth Annual Fair, Exhibition, and Ball.

ALEXANDER MACY, JR., *Secretary*.

REPORTS.

Plowing.

There are various significations given to the term Plowing, and although Webster says plowing means turning up the ground with the plow, yet the sailor assures us that he plows the mighty deep, and the Philistines plowed with Mrs. Sampson to obtain the secret of the great strength of her husband; and many news-mongers and gossips of the present day are pursuing the same avocation, with the earnest desire of obtaining the secrets of families and neighborhoods; and they plow deep, too, and do not hesitate to cross-plow until they have pulverized the whole matter.

The plow, the loom, and the anvil are often represented as the most important implements necessary to the success of the husbandman and the artisan. In one view, perhaps, the anvil should hold the first place, as with it, or on it, are forged some of the most necessary appurtenances of the plow and the loom, the blacksmith holding the place of chief or king among that important portion of the community known as mechan-

ics. It is within the remembrance of many us, when the plowshare was almost wholly formed on the anvil, and a frequent resort to it was indispensable for the sharpening of the instrument. The improvements in this implement of husbandry and the skill with which it is used have been great, and your Committee are of the opinion that all encouragement given by the Commonwealth and individual citizens to our Agricultural Societies, has been amply repaid by the success of the efforts for its improvement. Thirty years since, two yokes of oxen and a horse to lead them, were considered necessary to turn over sward land, one man well braced at an angle of forty-five degrees, one to clear the plow and occasionally ride on the beam, one driver with ponderous goad and snapping lash, and a boy to ride the leader, were considered indispensable to a successful prosecution of the work; now, one man, with one pair of oxen or horses, will execute more and better work in a given time, than could be performed by double the amount of strength a few years since.

There were three entries for plowing, viz.: George Robinson, ox team, to which we award the first premium of \$4.

Alexander S. Lewis, horse team, we award the second premium of \$3.

James O'Connell, ox team, we award the third premium of \$2.

For the Committee,

ALLEN SMITH.

Vegetables.

Your Committee on Vegetables have attended to the duty assigned to them, and would present the following report:—

The vegetables on exhibition were fewer in quantity than on former years, but each specimen would compare favorably with those of previous exhibitions. Were we to determine their merits by weight, a plan adopted in one of the large counties in our State, this exhibition would fully equal any of the twelve.

The number of contributors to this department in 1865 was twenty; in 1866, twenty-seven; this year, twenty-one; a large number, considering the great drought of June and July, and the severe gale of the 2d of August, which seriously damaged vines and corn, and the potato rot which destroyed fifty per cent. of some crops.

David W. Burgess exhibited three varieties of potatoes,—one of Davis's seedlings, a fine specimen; a basket of Italian and French turnips, one do. yellow onions, one basket multipliers, one bunch carrots, one do. parsnips, the best offered; six mangel wurtzel beets, seven turnip blood beets, four Hubbard squashes, six drum-head cabbages, six gimlet do., six summer crook-neck squashes, fourteen pumpkins, one bunch popcorn. We award to him, for the largest and best collection, \$5.00.

Charles W. and George H. Gardner exhibited an excellent lot of ten pumpkins, four bunches carrots, three do. Nantucket corn, one do. sweet corn, ten ears top-over corn, one basket long red mangel wurtzel beets, two Hubbard squashes, the best offered; one acorn squash; and one box Chili red peppers, the only one offered. We award to them, for the second largest and best collection, \$3.00.

Joseph M. Folger exhibited a fine lot of eight pumpkins, one bucket of turnip beets, one do. Jackson White potatoes, one do. Italian turnips, six very large and fine drum-head cabbages, the best offered. The collection was excellent, there being a large number of each variety. We award to him \$2 for the third best collection.

James Thompson exhibited one basket of Cuzco potatoes, very handsome and uniform in size; six large beets, two varieties, long orange yellow globe and long red; twelve carrots; three very excellent varieties of corn—sweet, Nantucket, and pop corn; twelve rutabaga turnips, the best offered; three very rare and beautiful cauliflowers, only equalled by those offered by him last year. We award him for the best show of cauliflowers, \$1, and for a fine collection of vegetables, seventy-five cents.

Peter Folger exhibited one basket fine Jackson white potatoes, seven pumpkins, the largest and best variety offered, not included in a premium collection, and well worthy of notice, six very handsome globe beets and ten carrots. We would award to him for the best show of pumpkins, \$1, and for a fine collection of potatoes, beets, &c., 50 cents.

Andrew R. Worth exhibited a basket of Jackson white potatoes, very fine, one do. yellow globe beets, one do. orange carrots, six pumpkins, two bunches corn, Swain and Gardner, the best offered. We award to him for the best show of corn, \$1; for a collection of potatoes, &c., 50 cents.

Henry Coffin exhibited one box Jackson white potatoes, one do. Berkley seedlings, one do. Cuzco potatoes, one basket yellow globe beets, six pumpkins, very large and fine. The potatoes were large and very excellent varieties. We award to him for the best show of potatoes, \$1, and for a collection of vegetables, 50 cents.

Edward F. Easton exhibited fifteen long red beets,

seven globe do., twenty-five carrots, two bunches pop corn, the best offered,—they were white and red, and very handsome; five Hubbard squashes, large and fine, one Boston marrow, one squash. We award to him for the best show of pop corn, 50 cents, and for a good collection of squashes, beets, &c., \$1.

William Bartlett exhibited three varieties of potatoes—Jackson white, Davis's seedling and apple; one bunch yellow onions, the best offered, being very large and well worthy of notice; one bunch parsnips, one do. carrots, one do. Italian turnips, four pumpkins, three Hubbard squashes, and one bunch beets. We award him for the best show of onions, 50 cents; for a very fine collection of vegetables, \$1.25.

Edward Hammond exhibited sixteen ears of Nantucket corn, one bunch pop corn, one basket tomatoes, very fine, and the only ones in the room; six pumpkins, eight heads cabbage, one measure of fine oats, very heavy, six mangel wurtzel beets, globe and long red, six blood beets, one basket Berkley potatoes, and one do. Jackson white. We award to him for tomatoes, 25 cents, and for a large and fine collection of corn, pumpkins, &c., \$1.25.

Charles G. Austin exhibited twin pumpkins, grown on one parent vine; they were a great natural curiosity, very large and well worthy an award; also, one fine sugar pumpkin. We award to him for the collection, 75 cents.

John O'Connell exhibited a fine collection, consisting of twelve large pumpkins, twelve orange carrots, and six turnip beets. We award him \$1.

William R. Easton exhibited a sample of very heavy oats in a measure; they were very superior in weight, bright and clean, and well worthy of the award for the best oats. We award to him \$1. We were pleased to see this and Mr. Hammond's specimen on exhibition.

George S. Wilber exhibited a basket of very large

and fine looking potatoes, weighing thirty pounds to forty-five potatoes, or ninety potatoes to a bushel. We award to him 50 cents for the specimen.

Levi S. Coffin exhibited a basket of very large Jackson white potatoes. We award to him 50 cents.

William Warren exhibited three Long Island squashes, very large. We award to him 50 cents.

Alfred Folger, Jr. exhibited a basket containing fifteen pounds of very fine looking potatoes. We award to him 25 cents.

Amaziah Fisher exhibited one mammoth potato which weighed one pound nine ounces. We award to him 25 cents.

Charles Hathaway exhibited two Hubbard squashes and three large parsnips; they were very fine. We award to him 75 cents.

Charles E. Gardner had one marrow squash, weighing twenty-six pounds, a very nice specimen, and we award to him 50 cents.

Master Henry I. Macy had a bunch of salsify or oyster plant, for which we award to him 25 cents.

There were on exhibition by Master Herbert Pratt, two rabbits, and we award to him 25 cents.

Master Freddy Coffin exhibited a squirrel in a wire cage, and we award to him 25 cents. Master Clinton Parker exhibited an interesting family group of Guinea pigs, for which we award to him 25 cents.

Your Committee, without any disposition to adulation, would compliment all who contributed to the display of vegetables, as worthy of the approbation of our community for their perseverance amidst such adverse circumstances in raising them.

We see marked changes in our Island county. The large number of well-tilled farms and gardens indicate an increasing attention to the selection of suitable soil

for each plant, seed of the best quality, and improved tillage. Experiments are being made to test the various kinds of fertilizers adapted to our land. Scientific experiments have demonstrated that even the most barren soil can be made fertile by a knowledge of vegetable chemistry, and by the application of proper manures and tillage, crops can be obtained at remunerative prices.

Labor conquers all things, but the brain must guide the hand. Intellect is to manual labor what steam power is to machinery. The farmer should study the nature of every plant and the various destroyers which devour them. "Harris on Insects" is an admirable treatise on these pests to vegetable life, and should be in the library of every farmer for reference. The laws of waste and supply are ever around us; soils become exhausted; their nutritious qualities must be supplied; renovation must go on; there is a never-ceasing rotation in growth and supply as in all natural economy. The system adopted by cropping the common and undivided land of our Island, has been suicidal to the interests of the proprietors; good land has been rendered unfit for tillage; on the contrary, the same quality of land adjacent, has been made exceedingly fertile, by an excess of manure annually more than vegetation has required. Guano and phosphate of lime have much to recommend them for some soils. Kelp is, beyond a doubt, a grand auxiliary with other manures, and even sea-weed, with its saline qualities, is excellent. These, with composts of various kinds, are required, if we expect large dividends from our soil. One of our intel-

ligent farmers says it is immaterial how manure is applied; spread on the surface and plowed under, or in hills, only apply it. There have been raised in our county seventy-five bushels of corn from one acre, and three hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes from an acre; these may be maximum crops, but they show to the agriculturist that like results will follow like causes.

We hear from the unreflective the assertion that they cannot afford to manure their land so heavily, to feed their stock in rich pastures, to have luxuriant fields, fat cattle, and raise great crops. The fact is, they cannot afford to starve their land or their cattle. The revenue from each is precisely as the profits from all other investments, simply the *excess* of the returns over the expenditures. As well might our manufacturers and merchants expect large and remunerative returns from their mills, factories, and voyages, when they stinted the amount of labor, machinery and raw material to less than the demand, and embark improper investments in illy fitted ships. We are pleased to notice the increasing public sentiment in agriculture in our Commonwealth. Scientific men are engaged with a taste and enthusiasm worthy the high calling. Intelligence will dignify all labor, and the profession of the farmer may be ranked among the highest by it.

For the Committee,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR.

Fruit.

The Committee on Fruit, for the year 1867, submit the following report:—

The display of fruit this year was small, compared with some exhibitions of former years. This, however, was not the fault of cultivators, but was chiefly attributable to the character of the season, which has been very unfavorable for most varieties.

PEARS.

The Committee, who apprehended that the exhibition of this variety of fruit would be a total failure, were surprised as well as gratified at beholding the handsome specimens of this delicious fruit. We think the premiums in this department are too small, and there is also an inequality in the awards which should be corrected. A collection of twenty-three varieties receives but three dollars, while one dollar is awarded for a single dish. We would suggest to the Society the importance of considering this matter, and increasing the premiums for the two largest collections.

Henry Coffin had 23 varieties, and the Committee, considering this the best collection, award him the first premium, \$5.

Samuel King also had 23 varieties, and we award him the second premium, \$3.

James Thompson had 16 varieties, and we award him a gratuity of \$2.

E. H. Alley had 15 varieties. For best single dish of *Beurre Clairgeaus*, we award him a premium of \$1; for best dish of *Urbanistes*, \$1.

Dr. E. P. Fearing is awarded \$1, for best single dish of *Flemish Beauties*.

George W. Macy exhibited a dish of *Urbanistes*, and

a branch containing several pears, name not known, for which a gratuity of \$1 is awarded.

There were also fine specimens on exhibition by John H. Shaw, who had two varieties, Flemish Beauties and Napoleon; Miss Eunice Coleman, one dish Bartletts; Mrs. Sylvester Hodges, one dish do., and David C. Baxter, one dish Flemish Beauties.

Capt. Gideon B. Spooner, of New Bedford, showed a dish of fine fruit, consisting of apples, pears, and one peach.

APPLES.

The number of entries in this department was small, there being but four contributors.

Samuel King's collection, consisting of 11 varieties, was the best, and he is awarded the first premium, \$3.

Mrs. Sylvester Hodges had the second best collection, and she is entitled to the second premium, \$2.

L. H. Wendel had a dish of very fine "Snow" apples on exhibition, and we award him a gratuity of \$1.

Miss Eunice Coleman showed 3 varieties, names not given.

GRAPES.

The large and beautiful clusters of foreign grapes exhibited by James Thompson and E. H. Alley, attracted much attention, and were much admired. We do not think they have been surpassed at any exhibition in New England. The Committee considered James Thompson's collection the best, and awarded him the first premium, \$5.

E. H. Alley's collection contained some very fine specimens, and we award him the second premium, \$3.

The display of out-door grapes was very small. The August gale greatly damaged the vines, and the season generally has been a very unfavorable one for grapes. Our Fair occurs too early for this variety of fruit.

James Thompson exhibited 3 varieties, Allen's Hy-

brid, Diana, and Hartford Prolific; and his collection being the best, we award him the first premium, \$3.

Joseph B. Macy showed a dish of well-ripened Hartford Prolifics, for which we award him a premium of \$1.

A. M. Myrick had on exhibition a dish of Isabellas. The bunches were of good size, but not fully ripe. Your Committee considered his the best collection, and award him a premium of \$1.

Andrew R. Worth also exhibited Isabella grapes, for which we award him a gratuity of 75 cents. He informs the Committee that his vine produced much larger bunches, but they were stolen.

E. H. Alley showed a dish of Hartford Prolifics, and one of Delawares.

A dish of native grapes was shown by William H. Chase.

QUINCES.

Nantucket has been noted for producing very large and handsome quinces, and when our Fair was held later in the season, there was a very fine display of this variety of fruit. Owing to the unpropitious season, the specimens presented were inferior.

Capt. D. C. Baxter had the best collection, and we award him a premium of \$1.

E. H. Alley, James Thompson, Joseph O. Bodfish, and Mrs. Samuel B. Swain, also showed specimens of this fruit.

PEACHES.

The show of this delicious fruit was small. The orange peaches exhibited by Samuel King were considered the best, and we award him a gratuity of one dollar.

Mrs. William B. Mitchell had a dish of fair looking specimens, for which we award her a gratuity of 50 cents.

The specimens shown by Miss Emma Crosby were the largest on the table, but not as ripe.

Herbert Gardner exhibited some quite good looking specimens.

CRANBERRIES.

There were three lots of Cranberries on exhibition. William Bartlett's specimens were considered the best, and he is awarded a gratuity of \$1.

Henry Coffin had some very fine specimens, and we award him a gratuity of 50 cents.

Obed Starbuck also had some good looking specimens, for which we award him a gratuity of 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. D. C. Baxter showed a dish of very nice plums, for which we award a gratuity of \$1.

Peter Folger had some very good looking muskmelons, for which a gratuity of 50 cents is awarded.

William Bartlett had four large watermelons, and we award him a gratuity of 50 cents.

A dish of Lawton blackberries, large specimens, were shown by James Thompson, and we award him 50 cents.

E. H. Alley also had some fine specimens of Lawtons, for which a gratuity of 50 cents is awarded.

A basket of Hops shown by William Bartlett, was considered worthy of a premium of 50 cents.

A. M. Myrick showed some good specimens of tomatoes, for which we award him a gratuity of 25 cents.

For the Committee,

H. D. ROBINSON.

Flowers.

The display of Flowers was very fair, though possi-

bly former years have seen a larger number of contributors. The assiduous florists of our community, from their gardens and house plants, placed their roses, dahlias, fuchsias and verbenas beside the grapes, pears, peaches and quinces on the tables; Flora's and Pomona's representatives in pleasing alliance,—tangible witnesses of the island's productiveness.

Flower-culture has a refining influence, and the homes of the poorest are brightened by the geranium growing in the sunny window. An authoress of distinction maintains that a simply arranged flower-room is an essential to a complete home, and her well-known brother has characteristically said, "Flowers are the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put a soul into."

Whether springing up wild on our moors, as the aster; or from the arid sands like the wild pea; or sown in parterres of the gardens, or blooming in the conservatory as a rare and beauteous exotic, the ministry of flowers conveys moral and spiritual lessons, and the student of their laws, and the looker on their glory should become through their presence a happier, purer person. For to a meditative, sympathetic soul,

"the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

The Committee assigned to the floral department make these awards:

For the best and largest collection of flowers, the first premium, \$3, to Mrs. Lewis H. Wendel.

For the best show of cut flowers, a premium of \$2, to Mrs. E. H. Alley.

For cut flowers, the second premium of \$1.50, to Miss Hannah M. Hussey.

For the best bouquet, 75 cents to Miss Emma Crosby.

We award for a handsome display of various flowers, to Mrs. James Thompson, a gratuity of \$1, and to Miss Mary C. Wyer, Mrs. Charles H. Starbuck, Miss Mary E. Coffin, and Mrs. E. P. Fearing, 75 cents each.

To Mrs. Samuel B. Swain, and Miss Ann Elizabeth Gardner, a gratuity of 50 cents each.

S. D. HOSMER,	} Committee.
MARY E. COFFIN,	
ELIZA J. ADAMS,	

Stallions, Mares, and Colts.

The Committee on Stallions, Mares with Colts by their sides, and Sucking Colts, respectfully report,—

That, in their opinion, the show of mares and colts has never, heretofore, been so good. To be sure they combined many varieties of blood, and some not by any means the best; but, on the whole, they have gradually improved. There are many members of this Society who can look back and see the race of small-sized and awkward nags that were once bred in this county. The owners had the same ideas that some people have with reference to raising children. They thought to expose them to the rigors of winter would toughen them. A horse turned out on the commons in winter, without shelter, and dependent on the precarious supply of herbage that the winter offers, will, of necessity, be stunted in size and weakened in spirit. Some may live in spite of the exposure, as some children live in spite of *their* exposure: but the crows take a large proportion of the

one, and the graveyard of the other, long before the "time allotted" for their stay. We do not mean to convey the idea that the more nursing and the more pampering horses have while young, the abler they will be for service. The "happy medium" is what is required. They should be exposed reasonably, in good weather, regardless of cold, and fed sparingly on stimulating grains. They should be handled continually while young, and petted upon the farm. Horses need to be *taught*, "not broke." They are an animal of considerable intelligence, and of a kind, affectionate, and docile spirit. If they only knew what you wanted them to do, they would do it most cheerfully. Kindness and firmness and continual handling will train them to whatever is within their capacity; and, almost without exception, under such treatment, when harnessed for the first time, they will go off as well and as steadily as older animals. The way colts were used long within the "memory of man" was cruel beyond measure. In fact, their whole life, from the cradle to the crow, in many instances, was one continual walloping. The mare was turned out into the pasture in early spring to foal. When the colt was born, and baptized with two or three days' sleet, and well fanned by a chilly northeaster, both mother and offspring were driven up into the barnyard to shiver under the lee of a dilapidated shanty by day, and to lie at night in the cold muck of a weather-beaten barn, just as impervious to the weather as a five-rail fence, and not more so. When a few months old, he was kicked out of the back gate to be seen no more, except accidentally, for two or three

years. The wild pastures of summer gave him some comfort and some fat, but the winter reduced him to a skeleton. The second year he was a little bigger in size, but no mortal man could tell a two-year-old from a yearling by appearance. When the spring of his affliction had come; when he was to be "broken," as it was called, some old fellow was sent out to Mattaket or Koskata (local places east and west of the town) to look him up, and drive him to the owner. After being duly emasculated, and the wounded arteries and cords tied up with a ropeyarn, he was left for a while to get well as he could. A very little hay was given him, which, luckily, kept down the inflammation, and in a month or so, he was put into the hands of the professional breaker to be "broken." This important instructor was usually a blear-eyed savage, measuring about four feet across the shoulders. He came with his great shaggy whiskers, and fist like a top-maul, the blood apparently bursting through his red and varnished face, and his nose blazing like the lightship on Brandywine Shoals. Armed with his loaded whip and diabolical biting bridle, and occasionally a cart stick to knock his pupil down when circumstances required, the poor pot-bellied victim was put into his hands. Then he was whipped to make him go, when he did not know how to; and whipped to make him stop, when he did not know he must. He was knocked down when he reared, and knocked down when he "balked." The wales on his body gave him the appearance of a zebra, while the scars and chafes on his back and shoulders made him more spotted than a leopard. After all the spirit and brains and blood

were beaten out of him, he was delivered into the hands of his owner, a poor, timid, ignorant, weak, stubborn, and good-for-nothing beast. The proprietor took him at once to the blacksmith to be cruelized a little more. He did not know how to eat hay very well, and was totally ignorant of corn; and, under the advice of some ignorant neighbors, backed up by a horse-jockey or two, the whole roof of his mouth was burnt and mangled with a hot iron to cure him of the "lampers," and "restore his appetite;" the ignoramuses not knowing that there was no such disease as the "lampers," as they are called, except what exists in the brains of stupid grooms and conceited stable boys. If they looked into the mouth of every young horse, they would find the same ridges and in the same state; that they were perfectly natural; that they had no connection with the horse's feeding; and that nothing but stupidity ever thought they had. We hope our farmers will remember that the burning of "lampers" (or cutting them either), and the burning of witches, belong in the same category, and that scientific farriers have long ago put them there.

The intelligent and inquiring farmer might fairly expect in a report of this kind to have some suggestions on the best breed of horses, as they have had heretofore on the best breed of cows or sheep. To go into this would require more time and more information than the Committee have. While a pure breed of cows or sheep is best for the farmer, a mixed breed in the horse is requisite. Our farmers require one horse to do everything. In England they can have a breed of hunters, and they do nothing but hunt. They can have

a breed of race horses, and they do nothing but race. They have dray horses as a breed and coach horses as a breed, which we cannot have. We require one horse that will do everything. He must be a good traveller and a good dray horse. He must not let his neighbor's horse beat him while going to town, and he must draw the plough as well as he. He must be docile and not upset the family, and patient when placed before the oxen.

We have only one "thorough-bred" in the county,—the mare "Fanny," owned by Joseph C. Palmer, Esq. The rest of the horses here are of mixed breeds, and much more desirable for farm horses. We will trespass on your time enough to describe very succinctly the common horse as seen about New England.

A "thorough-bred" horse is one that comes from the hot blood of the Arabian desert. There are the Arabian, the Barb and the Turk—names from the location of their birthplace. Some of these were carried to England and from England brought to America. There are very few in the country. They are beautiful horses, and extremely valuable. Their endurance is very much superior to that of our breeds of horses. There were some pure and many half breeds in the Southern cavalry during the war, and that fact accounted for the rapidity with which the Southern cavalry changed their points of attack.

We have only space to name two horses and say a word in regard to them. We name these two because they have marked the horses of New England infinitely more than all the rest. We speak of the "Morgan"

horse and the "Messenger" horse. There are very few good horses in the Northern States that do not have in their veins the blood of one or the other of these celebrated horses, or of both.

The first Morgan horse was called "Justin Morgan" from his owner of that name. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1793. In 1795 he went with his owner to Randolph, Vermont. His sire was a "thorough-bred" stolen from Gen. DeLancy at King's Bridge. The mother was a part "thorough-bred" and part Canadian. From the Canadian mother the "Morgans" get probably their hairy legs and heavy mane and tail. A description of this "Justin Morgan" may be acceptable. Flint says he was a small horse, a trifle less than fourteen hands high, and his weight nine hundred and fifty. He was a beautiful dark bay, with hardly a white hair on his body. His legs were black, his mane and tail were black, coarse and thick, with long, straight hair, free from curls. He had a good head, not large, but lean and long, with a straight face, broad and good forehead, and fine small ears set well apart. He had a very short back with wide and muscular loins, rather a long body but round and closely ribbed up. He was compact or snug built, with a deep wide chest and projecting breastbone, short, close-jointed legs, wide and thin, but very muscular, with some long hair about and above the fetlocks. This peculiarity is to be noticed in most of his offspring. He was a fast walker, but a short step in trotting, a low, smooth gait, but square and fine; what on the whole is called "pony-gaited." He was sure-footed, and his style

of movement lofty, bold and energetic, full of life and spirit, but of so mild a temper that any lady could drive him with perfect safety. This is really the description of a good horse to-day, and if any one in selecting a horse observes these points, he will be much aided when he desires to purchase.

This horse was the father of many colts. But three of them were famous, and each became the progenitors of a long line of horses very marked and very famous in New England.

"Bulrush Morgan" was born in 1813. He had more muscular development than his brothers. His mother was a dark bay mare, bought in 1812 out of a six-horse team that carried merchandise between Montpelier and Boston. She weighed a thousand pounds, and was a hardy, rugged, and enduring animal. Of the Bulrush Morgans the "Morrills" have gained great popularity. His stock, which was widely distributed through Vermont and Maine, he marked strongly with his own powers of endurance.

"Sherman" Morgan was foaled in 1808. He was a bright chestnut. He was a beautiful animal, having most of the good points of his father, and was the father of many colts that were raised in New Hampshire and about Boston. He died at Lancaster, Mass., in 1835. His descendants were remarkably fine horses of all work, and were the best stage horses between Boston and the East.

The third colt of Justin was the "Woodbury" Morgan. This horse was fifteen hands high, of a dark chestnut color, and a white stripe in his face. His style

of action was superior to his brothers; it was bold and resolute, and he was very much sought after as a parade horse.

One other horse we must mention, because we shall connect the two families with Nantucket before closing; that is "Black Hawk." No horse is more prized as a trotter in New England than a "Black Hawk." The old Black Hawk was foaled in Greenland, N. H., in 1833. His skeleton is now in the office of the State Board of Agriculture, at the State House in Boston. He died in 1856. He was a remarkable horse, beautiful in appearance, and whether in harness or out, attracted universal admiration. He could trot his mile in two minutes forty seconds, without training, was of great intelligence and great endurance. He possessed the power of transmitting his speed and other characteristics to his offspring in a degree unsurpassed by any horse in the country.

We said that the "Morgans" and "Messengers" were the leading horses. "Messenger" was a thorough-bred. He was imported into Massachusetts in 1791. He was a beautiful gray horse. He was the son of "Membrino," one of the most superb running horses ever on the English turf. It is enough for us to name among his immediate descendants, "Hambletonian," "Abdallah" and "Engineer." The renowned "Lady Suffolk" was his great-grand-daughter. The Hambletonians are a cross between the Morgans and Messengers, having the beauties of both.

We have been thus explicit because we are bound, as part of our duty, to notice the stallion entered by

the President, James Thompson, Esq., for a premium, and to which we cheerfully awarded the first one of fifty dollars.

This excellent animal was foaled July 6th, 1863. He is of a beautiful bay and dappled in the summer; heavy black mane and tail; weighs eleven hundred and sixty pounds, and is sixteen hands high. He is short back, close built, well ribbed up, and a coat fine and silky. His two hind feet are white nearly to the fetlock; he is admirably well broken or trained, and bids fair to be a remarkable traveller. His sire is Taylor's Berkshire "Black Hawk;" his grandsire "old Black Hawk"; his great-grandsire "Sherman Morgan," the son of the famous "Justin Morgan."

On the maternal side, his mother was "Lady Swan," a fine Hambletonian mare. So you perceive he has the "Morgan" and the "Black Hawk" from his sire, and the "Messenger" from the Hambletonian mother. And he shows the best points of both stocks. He has shown himself to be one of the best stock getters ever in this county; his colts are very vigorous and healthy, strongly marked by the sire, and, as far as they have been shown at the fairs, have taken the highest premiums. His capacity for travel, the power he has of transmitting his excellent marks so strongly to his progeny, and his high pedigree, give to him so great a money value, that we fear our small community cannot offer sufficient inducement for the owner to keep him in this county. We hope the Society will, if possible, retain him, by making compensation from its own funds sufficient to satisfy the proprietor. In closing, we say to

the farmers of Nantucket that they should look very much to the qualities of a stock horse when they intend to raise a colt for market. Speed is what now sells in the market at most fabulous prices. Bonner of New York has just paid fifty thousand dollars for "Dexter." If you want fast colts you must have the sires, at least, from fast stock. It would be better if you could have both mare and horse too from stock remarkable for speed. After the colt is born, then take care of him; keep him in comfortable quarters; feed him on fine food; keep up his growth and courage with care and delicate feeding; handle him often and make a pet of him; train him early to trotting, only be careful not to strain him, and if he does not make a remarkable trotter, he will make a fine horse. The Arabs stand, at this day, at the head of the horse breeders. Let us give heed to those who are masters of the art. With them we find more stress laid on the quality of the mare than the horse. A first-rate mare cannot be bought from an Arab. As the farmers of our county have to use such mares for breeding as they happen to have, they can only rely for improvement now, on the qualities of the sire, when they propose to raise a colt. But let them seek carefully for the very best pointed mare they can find, and with a good-blooded stock-horse, they will very much improve the progeny.

The Committee award the premiums as follows:—

To James Thompson, for the best Stallion, the first premium, \$50.

To James Thompson, for best mare, "Nettie," with colt by her side, the first premium, \$5.

To James Thompson, for mare "Fannie," and colt by her side, the second premium, \$4.

To William S. Chadwick, for mare and colt by her side, the third premium, \$3.

To William S. Chadwick, for best four year old colt, the first premium, \$4.

To William H. Smith, for best three year old colt, named "Black Prince," the first premium, \$4.

To John J. Backus, for three year old colt, named "Prince," the second premium, \$3.

To William R. Easton, for best two year old colt, "Lady Webster," the first premium, \$3.

To William R. Perkins, the second premium for two year old colt, "Charley," \$2.

To William H. Smith, the third premium for two year old colt, \$1.

To Charles Swain, for the best year old colt, "Dolly," the first premium, \$3.

To Edward Hammond, for one year old colt, the second premium, \$2.

To George Robinson, the third premium for one year old colt, \$1.

To William R. Perkins, for best sucking colt, the first premium, \$2.

To James Flood, for sucking colt, the second premium, \$1.

To Linus A. Hooper, for his two year old colt, the Committee recommend a gratuity equal to the third premium for two year old colts.

To Albert C. Bartlett, for his one year old colt, named "Fanny," the Committee also recommend a gratuity of \$1, which is equal to the third premium.

For the Committee,

E. M. GARDNER.

Family, Draught, Trotting and Walking Horses.

The Committee on Family, Draught, Trotting and Walking Horses, submit the following Report:—

There were four entries of Family Horses, as follows: Henry Coffin, Charles G. Austin, Andrew M. Myrick, and Mason L. Morse. The following awards were made:

To Henry Coffin, the first premium, \$8.

To Charles G. S. Austin, the second premium, \$6.

To Andrew M. Myrick, the third premium, \$4.

To Mason L. Morse, the fourth premium, \$2.

To Joseph Vincent, for a double team of Family Horses, \$10.

Of Walking Horses there were two entries, as follows: one by David W. Burgess, and one by Charles Swain. The following awards were made:—

To David W. Burgess, the first premium, \$3; time, 7 minutes, 1 second.

To Charles Swain, the second premium, \$2; time, 7 minutes, 16 seconds.

F. C. SANFORD,	} Committee.
WILLIAM STARBUCK,	
C. H. JAGGAR,	

Equestrian Performances.

The Committee on the Equestrian Performances at the recent Exhibition of the Nantucket Agricultural Society, award the first premium of five dollars to James W. Gardner; second premium of three dollars to E. Clinton Morey; and third premium of two dollars to Master Robert Coleman.

In offering their Report this year, your Committee

cannot avoid expressing their regret that so meagre a show, in point of numbers, was made in this part of the Society's Exhibition; and notwithstanding it may, in some degree, be attributable to the unpromising state of the weather, still they cannot see in that fact a sufficient cause for the small number of entries made, or the apparently decreasing interest manifested, as compared with some former occasions.

We think that this feature of the Exhibition is deserving of more attention than it received, conducing as it must to the cultivation of a taste for an accomplishment which commends itself to all lovers of good healthy out-door exercise, and also adding very much to the attractiveness of the programme provided for the entertainment of the public.

For the Committee,

A. FRANKLIN.

Thorough-Bred Stock.

Your Committee have attended to the duty allotted to them. The number entered was fifteen. These animals were all in good condition. If farmers would introduce improved breeds, and improve in feeding, they would have their heifers come in at two years old instead of three. The half-starved principle should be discarded. The secret of farming is good breeding and good feeding; if we do that, we shall prosper. One Alderney cow's milk, with that of four or five Ayrshires, makes the whole very good. The Alderneys are rich milkers; the Ayrshires are rich and *large* milkers, very

hardly, and make good beef; some say that the Alderneys are small milkers; so they are, if you feed them on salt hay alone. Eighteen quarts of milk per day, and twelve pounds of butter per week, have been obtained from Alderneys away from here, but they were properly fed. If heifers come in at two years old, it is best to let the calf nurse two months, if you can afford it; the heifer will give every drop of milk to her calf, therefore her milk mirror will become developed, which will make her a good milker. We award to

Manuel Enas, for one Ayrshire cow, the first premium, five dollars; one Ayrshire heifer, first premium, two dollars; one Alderney heifer, two years old, first premium, three dollars; one Alderney heifer, two years old, second premium, two dollars.

Andrew M. Myrick had one three years old heifer on exhibition; one sixteen months old, pronounced by good judges a very nice animal.

James Thompson, one Alderney cow, five years old, first premium, five dollars; one Alderney cow, four years old, second premium, four dollars; one Alderney heifer, eighteen months old, second premium, one dollar; one Alderney heifer, six months old, first premium, one dollar and a half.

Augustus Franklin, one Alderney heifer, fourteen months old, first premium, two dollars.

Edward Hammond, one Alderney heifer, six months old, second premium, one dollar.

For the Committee,

MATTHEW MACY.

Grades and Natives.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

The following comprises the stock of Grades and Natives entered, numbering forty head, viz:—

For the best herd of five cows, by E. Hammond, we award the first premium of eight dollars.

For the second best herd of five cows, by Obed Starbuck, the premium of six dollars.

For the herd of five cows, by Arnold Morse, we recommend a gratuity of four dollars.

For the best single grade cow ("Burgess"), Ayrshire and native, by Edward Hammond, the premium of four dollars.

For the best single native cow ("Cherry"), by Obed Starbuck, the first premium of four dollars.

For the second best single native cow ("Lucy"), by Manuel Enas, the second premium of three dollars.

For the best grade heifer in milk ("Minnie"), twenty-nine months old, one-half Alderney and native, by E. F. Easton, the first premium of three dollars.

For the best and second-best two year old grades, three-quarters Ayrshire, by Obed Starbuck, the premiums of two dollars and one dollar.

For the best and second best two year old natives, by George Robinson, the premiums of two dollars and one dollar.

For the best one year old grade Ayrshire and native, by Edward Hammond, the premium of one dollar.

For the best native, sixteen months old ("Minnie"), by Benjamin Sheffield, the premium of one dollar.

For the best grade calf ("Beauty"), $6\frac{3}{4}$ months old, three-quarters Alderney, by E. F. Easton, the premium of one dollar.

There were two fine native Buffaloes, six and eight years old, by William H. Smith.

One fine native Buffalo, eight years old, by Robert F. Gardner.

Two native cows, four and ten years old; one native heifer, one year old, and one grade heifer, one year old, Alderney and native, by George Robinson.

One cow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ years old, and one heifer one year old, mixed breed, very fine, by Franklin Worth.

One native heifer, two years old, by Richard E. Burgess.

One native heifer, two years old, by Obed Starbuck.

One grade heifer, one year old, very fine, Alderney and native, by M. Enas.

One grade heifer, one year old, very fine, Alderney and native; one grade calf, Alderney and native, very fine, and one grade Ayrshire and native, by Edward Hammond.

One grade calf, three months old, Alderney and native, very fine, by E. F. Easton.

For the Committee,

E. F. EASTON.

Working Oxen and Steers.

The Committee on Working Oxen and Steers, would make the following report:—

We would award to George Robinson, for one pair working oxen seven years old, a gratuity of \$1.50.

To John O'Connell, for one pair steers two years old, a gratuity of \$1; for one pair oxen seven years old, the third premium, \$2.

To Charles Starbuck, for one pair working oxen five years old, the first premium, \$4.

To Albert Easton, for one pair working oxen five years old, second premium, \$3.

To Manuel Enas, for one pair steers three years old, first premium, \$3.

For the Committee,

SHUBAEL WORTH.

Fat Cattle.

Your Committee on Fat Cattle, make the following awards, viz.:—

To Manuel Enas, we award the first premium, for the best fat ox, \$3.

To Richard E. Burgess, we award the first premium, for the best fat cow, \$3; for the best fat hog, \$4.

For the Committee,

ALLEN SMITH.

Sheep and Lambs.

The Committee on Sheep and Lambs have attended to the duty assigned them, and report as follows:

William S. Chadwick entered one Southdown ram, for which the Committee award the second premium of eight dollars.

Joseph M. Folger exhibited five sheep of mixed blood, for which the Committee would award the first premium of four dollars; also, five lambs, well entitled to the first premium of three dollars.

Charles Chadwick exhibited one Southdown ewe.

LEVI S. COFFIN, } Committee.
MATTHEW MACY, }

Poultry.

Your Committee on Poultry would make the following report:—

We award to George Robinson, for twenty-four ducks, the first premium, \$2.

To Charles W. Gardner, for six China geese, the first premium, \$3.

To John O'Connell, for seven geese, the second premium, \$2.

To Arnold Morse, for six hens and one cock, the first premium, \$3.

For the Committee,

GEORGE H. GARDNER.

Bread.

Your Committee on Bread have attended to the duty assigned them, and report:—

That the bread all being of such excellent quality, it was very difficult to discriminate which was the better.

To Eliza M. Myrick we would award the first premium of \$1.50.

To Mrs. Seth F. Myrick we would award a gratuity of \$1.

To Miss Minnie Myrick, for one loaf of brown bread, we award a gratuity of 50 cents.

MRS. F. A. CHASE, } Committee.
MRS. S. B. SWAIN, }

Butter.

Of Butter there were six entries, in lots of ten pounds each, all of which was of excellent quality, and so uniform in every respect, that it was difficult to discriminate. After a careful examination, the Committee decided in favor of that belonging to Manuel Enas, for the first premium of \$4. So near alike was the remainder, that we could not, in justice to the contributors, make a distinction in the premiums. We therefore make the following awards, subject to the approval of the Society: To Joseph M. Folger, William Bartlett, William Perkins, David Burgess, and Charles F. Swain, three dollars each.

It cannot be expected that we who are wanting in practical experience, should instruct those who contribute to our Fair year after year, such specimens as we have referred to above; but it certainly would promote the interests of both producers and consumers, if com-

petitors for premiums would furnish a statement, giving in detail the *modus operandi*, from the time of milking until the butter is ready for market. This should embrace the kind of stock kept, and how fed; the construction of the dairy; whether the whole milk or the cream only was churned; and if the cream, whether sweet or sour, and which produces the most and best butter from a given quantity of milk; the kind of salt used, and the quantity to the pound, with such other matters as might be of interest and mutual benefit.

Of Cheese there were no entries.

For the Committee,

W. H. WAITT.

Manufactured Articles.

Premiums awarded by the Committee on Manufactures:—

James Thompson, hosiery and knit goods,	\$4.00
Mrs. L. H. Wendel, do. do.,	2.00
Miss Mary G. Wyer, pair of fine knit hose,	.50
Mrs. Sarah Jones, hose,	.25
Mrs. Sarah Parker, yarn and wool,	.25
Rowland Folger, rattan baskets,	2.00
Capt. George C. Gardner, do. do.,	1.00
Owen Spooner, do. do.,	1.00
H. S. Wyer, miniatures on porcelain and in colors,	5.00
Josiah Freeman, collection of photographs,	3.00
Isaiah Crocker, of Osterville, eel spears, diploma.	
Allen Smith, mowing machine, diploma.	
Amaziah Fisher, mackerel barrels,	3.00
Edward F. Easton, washing machine,	1.00
Charles G. S. Austin, coal sieves and sifters,	1.00
Mrs. E. H. Alley, one jar each preserved peaches, currants, and black and huckleberries,	.50
Mrs. Samuel B. Swain, prepared sweet corn,	1.00

Andrew D. Winslow, two picture frames, 1.00
 Master J. Walter Folger, set of miniature furniture, .50
 Leonard B. Ellis, of New Bedford, chromos, engrav-
 ings and frames, special mention.
 Mrs. L. H. Wendel, one jar preserved cherries.

For the Committee,

ANDREW R. WORTH.

Fancy Articles.

The Committee on Fancy Articles make the follow-
 ing awards:—

Miss Mary F. Arthur, ottoman, best specimen,	\$5.00
Miss Susie Starbuck, ottoman and tidy,	3.00
Miss Mattie Dunham, worsted piece,	2.00
Miss Mary B. Gardner, cornucopias,	.75
Miss Lizzie M. Gardner, sofa pillow,	1.00
Miss Clara C. Jones, cotton tidy,	1.00
Miss Lottie Cleveland, embroidery and shawl,	1.00
Miss Emma F. Wyer, cotton tidy,	.75
Mrs. H. N. Gillespie, two worsted wreaths,	2.00
Mrs. George R. Folger, dish wax fruit and bouquet,	3.00
Mrs. Samuel Swain, worsted frames and pen wiper,	1.00
Mrs. Lydia Allen, sofa and chair of turkey feathers,	.50
Mrs. Harriet Folger, embroidery,	3.00
Mrs. Uriah Coffin, worsted bead cushion,	1.00
Mrs. C. H. Starbuck, two moss and shell crosses,	1.00
Mrs. Lucy S. Mitchell, autumn leaves, wax,	1.00
Mrs. Mary A. Hussey, worsted tidy,	1.00
Mrs. Caroline E. Green, agricultural wreath,	1.00
Mrs. Mary J. Pease, worsted and cotton tidy,	1.00
Mrs. Eunice Coggeshall, toilet case,	.75
Miss Amelia M. Coffin, one case shell work,	3.00
Miss Emma L. Crosby, cassock,	1.00
Mr. William Shorter, worsted work,	.75
Mr. Alexander Macy, Jr., specimens penmanship,	1.00

GEORGE G. FISH, } Committee.
 JANE COFFIN, }

Reports.

At a meeting of the Executive Board, held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4th, the following awards were made for the three best reports, viz:—

To Edward M. Gardner, Esq., for report on horses, mares and colts, the first premium, eight dollars.

To James Thompson, report on manures, the second premium, six dollars.

To Alexander Macy, Jr., report on vegetables, the third premium, four dollars.

Swine.

The Committee on Swine report that the entries were as follows:—

David W. Burgess, one sow and ten pigs; pigs all very near in size and very handsome; eight weeks old. The Committee award him the first premium, \$5.

One sow and six pigs, by James Thompson; very fine pigs, eight weeks old. The Committee award him the second premium, \$3.

One boar by Obed Starbuck, nine months old, for which the Committee award the first premium, \$4.

One boar by James Thompson, four months old, very handsome, but being very young, we give him the second premium, \$2.

For the Committee,

ARNOLD MORSE.

Bulls.

Your Committee on Bulls would submit the following report:—

We would award to James Thompson, the first premium, \$12, for his Alderney bull, "Abe Lincoln."

To James Thompson, the second premium, \$10, for his Alderney bull "Nimrod."

For the Committee,

CHARLES W. GARDNER.

Manures.

Officers of the Nantucket Agricultural Society :

GENTLEMEN :—I enter for premium the five pens of Manure at my Groveland Stock Farm. On the 15th of last May, all the pens were cleaned out. We then commenced to cart in seaweed, sods from rich ridges where fences had been, and peat mud, with the droppings of four cows, one horse and one bull, with an average of six hogs; two months of the latter part of the time, two sows have had eleven pigs. In the eight months there have been, as near as we could keep the run, thirty loads peat mud, fifty loads sea weed, fifty loads sods, and all the refuse bedding and green matter that is around the farm. In addition to the droppings above mentioned, the cost is about as follows:—

For 30 loads peat mud, at 10 cents,	\$3.00
" 50 " seaweed, at 35 cents,	17.50
" 50 " sods, at 15 cents,	7.50
	<hr/>
	\$28.00

The value of the droppings from the animals we cannot estimate; and the sods, peat, and seaweed have been hauled at such odd times, that the man and horse would have done but little else in the time. There are now (as consolidated) about 2,700 cubic feet of manure, of as good quality as I should have to pay one dollar per load for. By allowing twelve cubic feet for a load, we

have two hundred and twenty-loads of twenty bushels each, at a cost of \$28.00, aside from the droppings of animals.

The question is asked, "How was it possible to make so much manure in the past eight months?" I answer, from several causes. First, by stabling all cows and horses at night, and by carefully saving all refuse matter that is usually thrown aside, forming unsightly heaps. When you look around my farm, you will see everything that can rot is cleaned up and put into the hog or manure pens. By thus saving, at a cost of but little time, every farmer can make a hundred loads more manure yearly, than he usually does. I hear him say I can't stop to collect all those matters, they don't amount to much, anyhow. I say, collect every turnip top, green weed and animal dropping, and at the time of planting, or top dressing grass lands, you have increased the year's crop five tons of hay, or fifty bushels of corn, and one hundred of roots. Will you not have been well paid for the labor expended? If you are still an unbeliever, go and see my manuré pens.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Crops.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

Your Committee on Crops have attended to the duty assigned them, and have made the following awards:

To James Thompson, we award the first premium for the best crop of corn, \$8; also the first premium for the best crop of mangel wurtzel beets, \$2.

To Edward C. Joy, we award the first premium for the best crop of oats, \$6.

For the Committee,

ALLEN SMITH.

Statement concerning a crop of Corn, raised by Mr. James Thompson, in the town of Nantucket, 1867.

What was the crop of 1863? Poor pasture.

What manure was used, and how much? None.

What was the crop of 1864? Hay.

What manure was used, and how much? None.

What is the nature of the soil? Light, sandy.

When, and how many times ploughed, and how deep? 10th May; six inches; once.

What other preparation for the seed? None.

Cost of ploughing and other preparation? \$5.00.

Amount of manure, in loads of thirty bushels, and how applied? Twenty loads, broadcast before ploughing.

Value of manure upon the ground? \$25.00.

When, and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? May 18th; 12 quarts white flint corn; one tablespoonful guano in hill; in two rows no manure, and in six rows super-phosphate.

Cost of seed and planting? Labor, \$3.00; seed, 75 cents; 300 lbs. guano and super-phosphate, \$10.50.

How cultivated, and how many times? Just before coming up, harrowed all over; horse-hoed both ways at two different times, and hoed hills.

Cost of cultivation, including weeding and thinning? Seven dollars.

Time and manner of harvesting? From 1st to 10th of October; cut up at the roots, and stooked.

Cost of harvesting, including the storing and husking or threshing? \$12.50.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? About two tons stover, \$20.00; 72 baskets good corn, of 34 1-2 lbs. each; 20 baskets good hay, of 25 lbs. each.

REMARKS.—The piece of land on which this corn was raised, is of a sandy nature, and not having been ploughed for a number of years, was in the right state to feel the effects of a small quantity of guano. The two rows that had none, were 25 per cent. less, and the six rows of super-phosphate were much later in coming, and did not produce over three-fourths as much as the guano. Thus it will be seen that

the use of three hundred pounds, or ten dollars and fifty cents' worth of guano, increased the crop about twenty bushels, worth, at \$1.60 per bushel, \$30, or nearly the whole amount of profit, and left the land in a better condition.

Statement concerning a crop of Oats raised by Mr. Edward C. Joy, in the town of Nantucket, 1867.

What was the crop of 1865? Corn.

What manure was used, and how much? Compost; thirty-five loads, twenty bushels to the load.

What was the crop of 1866? Corn.

What manure was used, and how much? Same as in 1865.

What is the nature of the soil? Gravelly loam.

When, and how many times ploughed, and how deep? April 6th; once; six inches deep.

What other preparation for the seed? Harrowed and planted in hills four feet apart each way, May 2d.

Cost of ploughing and other preparation? Ploughing, \$3; harrowing, \$1.50.

Value of manure upon the ground? Seventy-five cents per load.

When, and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? April 15th; three bushels oats.

Cost of seed and planting? Eighty cents per bushel; harrowing and seeding, \$1.50.

Time and manner of harvesting? August 12th and 13th, mowed.

Cost of harvesting, including the storing and husking or threshing? Carting, \$4; threshing, one-sixth of crop.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? Two tons straw, sixty-four bushels oats.

Statement concerning a crop of Mangel Wurtzels raised by Mr. James Thompson, of Nantucket.

What was the crop of 1865? Pasture.

What manure was used, and how much? None.

What was the crop of 1866? Hay.

What manure was used, and how much? None.

What is the nature of the soil? In part rather dark, sandy lowland.

When, and how many times ploughed, and how deep? About May 10th; once; six inches.

What other preparation for the seed? Harrowed at two different times and cultivated.

Cost of ploughing and other preparation? Three dollars and twenty-five cents.

Amount of manure, in loads of thirty bushels, and how applied? Five; broadcast before ploughing.

Value of manure upon the ground? Six dollars.

When, and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? May 22d; by hand drill; half long red and half yellow globe mangel wurtzel.

Cost of seed and planting? One dollar and fifty cents.

How cultivated, and how many times? Hand-hoed first time, wheel-hoed twice.

Cost of cultivation, including weeding and thinning? Nine dollars.

Time and manner of harvesting? November 12; hauled and topped in field.

Cost of harvesting, including the storing and husking or threshing? Five dollars.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? Two hundred and thirty-two baskets of sixty-four pounds each; supposing there to have been four pounds of sand in the basket, leaving just sixty pounds each, at forty cents, \$92.80; cost, \$18.50; interest, \$2.00; profit, \$72.30.

REMARKS.—It will be seen that this crop cost but \$20.50, or about nine cents per bushel. Taking the nutritive qualities as compared with a hay crop, it will show a product of about twenty-eight tons of roots, where at the most three tons of hay would grow, at a cost of \$46, while the roots would cost \$82. Value of three tons hay, \$60; value of roots, allowing three pounds to one of hay, would be nine tons, \$180.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Society, it was

Voted—That the sum of fifty dollars each year be paid from the Treasury of the Nantucket Agricultural Society, to aid any scholars who may wish to apply from this county for admission to the STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It was voted at the annual meeting of the State Board, that a full and complete report of the doings of each county society, printed in pamphlet form, be made to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, on or before the 15th day of January, each year.

ALEXANDER MACY, JR., *Secretary*.

THE NANTUCKET
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
WILL HOLD ITS THIRTEENTH
CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,

ON

Wednesday and Thursday,

SEPT. 30th AND OCT. 1st,

1868:

*And all persons are requested to contribute for Exhibition or
Premium, all things Useful or Ornamental, which they
can produce.*

THE SOCIETY
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PREMIUMS,
For the encouragement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

OFFICERS FOR 1867-8.

Being the thirteenth year of the existence of the
Nantucket Agricultural Society.

President,

AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN.

Vice-Presidents,

FREDERICK C. SANFORD,

WILLIAM H. WAITT,

OBED STARBUCK,

EDWARD F. EASTON.

Secretary,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR.

Treasurer,

GEORGE W. MACY.

Standing Committee on Crops,

JAMES THOMPSON,

LEVI S. COFFIN,

RICHARD E. BURGESS,

WILLIAM B. STARBUCK,

CHARLES C. FOLGER.

PREMIUMS.

The following is a list of Premiums and Rules and Regulations adopted for the year 1868:—

FARMS.

For the best conducted Farms in the county, two premiums, \$25, 20.

TREES.

For the best lot of Pine or other Forest Trees, of not less than five acres, from seed planted within five years, two premiums, \$8, 5.

For the best lot of Fruit Trees, not less than twenty in number, and set out within three years, two premiums, \$5, 3.

SWAMP LAND.

For reclaiming Swamp Lands, not less than one-half acre, one premium, \$6.

PLOWING.

For the best experiments in Plowing, with both oxen and horses, not less than six inches deep, four premiums, each, \$6, 5, 4, 3.

EXPERIMENTAL CROPS.

For the best acre of Corn, four premiums, \$8, 7, 6, 5.

“ “ acre of Rye, two premiums, \$5, 3.

“ “ acre of Wheat, two premiums, \$5, 3.

“ “ half-acre of Potatoes, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

“ “ acre of Oats, two premiums, \$6, 4.

“ “ acre of Barley, three premiums, \$5, 3, 5.

“ “ acres of Hay, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

“ “ quarter-acre of Beets, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

“ “ half-acre of Turnips, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

“ “ quarter-acre of Carrots, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

“ “ quarter-acre of Onions, two premiums, \$3, 2.

“ “ half-acre of Beans, three premiums, \$3, 2, 1.

“ “ half-acre of Cranberries, three premiums, \$5, 3, 2.

“ “ eighth-acre of Strawberries, two premiums, \$5, 3.

“ “ eighth-acre of Blackberries, two premiums, \$5, 3.

Two copies of “Flint on Grasses,” are at the disposal of the Committee.

VEGETABLES.

Premiums and gratuities on Garden Vegetables will be awarded, not exceeding in amount the sum of twenty-five dollars.

For the best collection of Vegetables, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

For the best show of Indian Corn, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Pumpkins, and Cabbages, each one dollar. To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, twenty-five dollars.

Two copies of "Harris on Insects," will be at the disposal of the Committee for awards of three dollars and upwards, in lieu of the premiums offered.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, \$25.

" " Mare with Colt by her side, four premiums, \$6, 5, 4, 3.

" " four years old Colt, raised in county, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

For the best three years old Colt, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

" " two years old Colt, three premiums, \$4, 3, 2,

" " one year old Colt, three premiums, \$4, 3, 2.

" " Sucking Colt, two premiums, \$3, 2.

" " Walking Horse, tried on track, to walk around course (one-half mile) in seven minutes, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best Family Horse, four premiums, \$8, 6, 4, 2.

" " pair Family Horses, \$5.

" " Draught Horse, two premiums, \$5, 3.

" " pair Draught Horses, two premiums, \$6, 4.

EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

For the best Equestrian performance, for ladies and gentlemen, four premiums, \$5, 4, 3, 2.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

THOROUGH-BREDS.

For the best herd of five thorough-bred Jerseys (and one of the five may be a bull), two premiums, \$10, 8.

For the best herd of five thorough-bred Ayrshires, (and one of the five may be a bull), two premiums, \$10, 8.

For the best thorough-bred Jersey cow, two premiums, \$5, 4.

" " thorough-bred Ayrshire cow, two premiums, \$5, 4.

" " two years old Jersey heifer, in milk, two premiums, \$4, 3.

" " two years old Ayrshire heifer, in milk, two do., \$4, 3.

" " two years old Jersey heifer, two premiums, \$3, 2.

" " two years old Ayrshire heifer, two premiums, \$3, 2.

" " one year old Jersey heifer, two premiums, \$2, 1.

For the best one year old Ayrshire heifer, two premiums, \$2, 1.

" " Jersey calf, \$1.50.

" " Ayrshire calf, \$1.50.

GRADES AND NATIVES.

" " herd of five natives, two premiums, \$8, 6.

" " grade cow, two premiums, \$4, 3.

" " native cow, two premiums, \$4, 3.

" " two year old grade heifer, in milk, two premiums, \$3, 2.

" " two year old native heifer, in milk, two premiums, \$3, 2.

" " grade two years old heifer, two premiums, \$2, 1.

" " native two years old heifer, two premiums, \$2, 1.

" " one year old grade heifer, \$1.

" " one year old native heifer, \$1.

" " four two years old heifers, two premiums, \$3, 2.

" " grade calf, \$1

" " native calf, \$1.

BULLS.

For the best Jersey bull, to be kept nine months in the county, three premiums, \$12, 10, 8.

For the best Ayrshire bull, to be kept nine months in the county, three premiums, \$12, 10, 8.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

For the best yoke of Working Oxen, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

" " yoke of Steers, three years old, two premiums, \$4, 3.

" " yoke of Steers, two years old, two premiums, \$3, 2.

" " yoke of yearling Steers, \$1.

FAT CATTLE.

For the best fat Ox, \$3.

" " fat Cow, \$3.

" " fat Hog, \$4, 3.

HOGS.

For the best Boar, two premiums, \$4, 2.

" " Sow, with not less than six pigs, three premiums, \$5, 3, 2.

" " lot of six pigs and upwards, two premiums, \$4, 3.

SHEEP.

For the best Southdown Buck, pure blood, \$8.

" " Cotswold Buck, pure blood, \$8.

" " lot of Southdown Ewes, not less than five, two premiums, \$5, 4.

- For the best lot of Cotswold Ewes, not less than five, two premiums, \$5, 4.
 For the best lot of not less than five Ewes, mixed blood, two premiums, \$4, 3.
 For the best lot of Lambs, not less than five in number, two premiums, \$3, 2.

POULTRY.

FOWLS.

- For the best lot of Fowls, not less than one Cock and six Hens, three premiums, \$3, 2, 1.
 For the best six Ducks, two premiums, \$2, 1.
 “ “ flock of six Geese, two premiums, \$3, 2.
 “ “ flock of six Turkeys, two premiums, \$3, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREAD, BUTTER, CHEESE AND HONEY.

- The Committee will make awards for Bread, amounting to not more than four dollars.
 For the best lot of Butter of not less than ten pounds, four premiums, \$4, 3, 2, 1.
 For Cheese, the Committee will award gratuities, not exceeding in amount, five dollars.
 For the best display of Honey, two premiums, \$2, 1.

FRUITS.

- The Committee will make awards for Fruits, amounting to not more than sixty dollars.
 For best collection of house grapes, not less than three varieties, two premiums, \$5, 3.
 For best collection of out-door grapes, not less than three varieties, two premiums, \$3, 2.
 For best collection of pears, not less than ten varieties, of eight specimens each, two premiums, \$5, 3.
 For best and largest collection of apples, not less than five varieties, two premiums, \$3, 2.
 For best single dish of grapes, of every variety, \$1.
 For best single dish of pears, of every variety, \$1.

Those receiving an award for best collection, cannot receive an award for a single dish, if in the collection.

To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, \$10.

Three copies of "Harris on Insects" will be at the disposal of the Committee for awards of three dollars and upwards, in lieu of the premiums offered.

FLOWERS.

For the best and largest collection of flowers, three premiums, \$3, 2, 1.

For the best and largest collection of house-plants, \$3.

For the best show of cut-flowers, two premiums, \$2, \$1.50.

For the best bouquet of flowers, 75 cents.

For the best single flower, \$2.

For Committee to distribute in gratuities, \$5.

Those receiving the award for collection cannot receive award for single flower.

One copy of "Harris on Insects" will be at the disposal of the Committee, in lieu of the premiums offered for the best collection of flowers.

HYMNS, SONGS, AND ESSAYS.

For the best Song, \$5.

For the best Essay on Agriculture, \$6.

For the best Hymn, \$2.

MANUFACTURES.

Premiums and Gratuities will be awarded for Manufactured Articles, not exceeding thirty-seven dollars.

For the best lot of six pairs Boots and Shoes, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best single pair, \$1.

For the best lot of Hosiery and Knit Goods, two premiums, \$4, 2.

For the best lot of Willow or Rattan Baskets, two premiums, \$2, 1.

For the best collection of Photographs or Paintings, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best carriage of home manufacture, \$5.

For the best Carriage Harness, \$3.

For the best collection of Tin Plate Work, \$2.

To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, if required, \$10.

FANCY ARTICLES.

The Committee will make awards for Fancy Articles, not exceeding in amount, twenty-five dollars.

For the best specimen of Fancy Work, \$5.

REPORTS.

For the further promotion of Agriculture, and the encouragement to Committees to make full Reports, accompanied with such statements as will be of general interest and service, the Society offers additional premiums, as follows :

For the best statement of the course pursued in raising a premium Vegetable crop, \$3.

For the best Report, three premiums, \$8, 6, 4.

MANURES.

For the best experiment with Manure, with a statement in writing, which is to be left with the Secretary previous to the first of October, showing the kind and cost, two premiums, \$10, 6.

The following standard for crops was adopted, falling below which, no crop shall be deemed entitled to a premium :

For Indian Corn, 50 bushels to the acre.

" Wheat, 20 bushels to the acre.

" Oats, 40 bushels to the acre.

" Barley, 40 bushels to the acre.

" Rye, 20 bushels to the acre.

" Potatoes, 250 bushels to the acre.

" Turnips, 500 bushels to the acre.

" Carrots, 600 bushels to the acre.

" Onions, 500 bushels to the acre.

" Beets, 800 bushels to the acre.

" Beans, 20 bushels to the acre.

" Hay, three tons to the acre.

All premiums will be awarded on the following conditions, viz :

All persons exhibiting breeding stock, are required to state in writing, to the Secretary, *at the time of making their entries*, the breed and pedigree of the animals, so far as known to them.

Competitors for premiums for herds or single cows,

are required to state in writing, to the Secretary, at the time of *making their entries*, the time when said cows last calved, and how they have been fed. They can select any two cows, and bull, (if one) from the herd, and enter them for best and second best single cows, and best bull also.

All persons competing for the premiums for Crops, are required to make their entries with the Chairman of the Committee on Crops, and receive from him a blank to be filled out, in writing, as follows:—For Hay, on or before June 1st; for Grain Crops, on or before July 1st; for Corn and Root Crops, on or before August 1st, 1868; and no premium will be paid unless all these conditions are complied with.

First Day.

The FAIR and EXAMINATION of the STOCK, excepting Horses, will commence on the first day of the Fair, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and all animals will be required to remain in the pens until 3 o'clock, P. M., or until released by the Committee.

The PLOWING MATCH will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Second Day.

The examination of HORSES will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the second day.

General Rules.

1st.

All entries of *Stock* must be made with the Secretary, previous to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day of the Fair, to be entitled to a premium.

2D.

All competitors for premiums, must enter their articles previous to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day of the Fair.

3D.

All articles exhibited, must remain during the Fair.

4TH.

No animal or article will be entitled to a premium, which is removed by the owner, without permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

5TH.

All animals or articles exhibited, will have all possible care of the Committee, but must be at the risk of the owners.

6TH.

No animal or article, for which a premium has been awarded by the Society in a previous year, will be entitled to another, unless it be of a higher grade, excepting all male breeding stock.

7TH.

Upon application to the Chairman, the Committee on Crops, will visit any farm, field, or crops entered for premium.

8TH.

It will be optional with the various Committees, to award premiums or not, as the thing entered for it may in their judgment deserve, whether there is competition or not.

9TH

All persons in the County may compete for the pre-

miums offered ; but in case any one is awarded to a person not a member of the Society, the admission fee of a member will be deducted ; but premiums and gratuities, of less sums than the admission fees, will be paid on demand, to all persons to whom they are awarded.

10TH.

All premiums awarded, not called for within thirty days, will be added to the capital stock of the Society.

11TH.

Any person may become a member of this Society, by signing the constitution, and if a male, paying to the Treasurer two dollars, and if a female, one dollar.

12TH.

All persons competing for Plowing, shall make their entries with the Secretary, previous to the first day of the Fair.

13TH.

All neat stock and horses must be kept in the county at least four months next preceding the exhibition, and all male breeding stock nine months, either before and after, or before or after the time of the exhibition.

amount offered, but in case any one is awarded the prize
and not the amount of the prize, the winner is to be
a person's will for the object of the prize, and the
list of prize names and the number of prizes will be put
on a list to all persons to whom they are awarded.

All persons awarded the prize called for within thirty
days will be added to the number of the prize.

Any person who has a number of prizes, or
by selling the number, and if a male, paying to the
Treasury two dollars and if a female, one dollar.

All persons who have the prize shall have the
prize with the prize, previous to the first day of

the prize.
1871
All prize stock and horses must be kept in the room
for at least four months next preceding the exhibition,
and all prize stock and horses must be kept in the room
and after or before or after the time of the exhibition.

